

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white.
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Glories all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Kissed and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forefathers' dream;
Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The glorious guidon of the day; a shelter through the night.

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drum beat as hearts beat and fife's shrill pipe!
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA,
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Headquarters, Pineville, Ky.
Graysville, Tenn.

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LONG WORKING DAY DECREASES OUTPUT.

It has been the experience of England, in the readjustment of her industrial establishment to meet the necessities of war, that insistence on an abnormally long working day has not only decreased output but has exhausted the working forces in a manner that threatened seriously to impair their capacity for their tasks. At present the eight-hour day is regarded generally as more economical in most callings than a longer day; in certain particularly difficult trades a shorter day is imposed by the strain of the occupations.

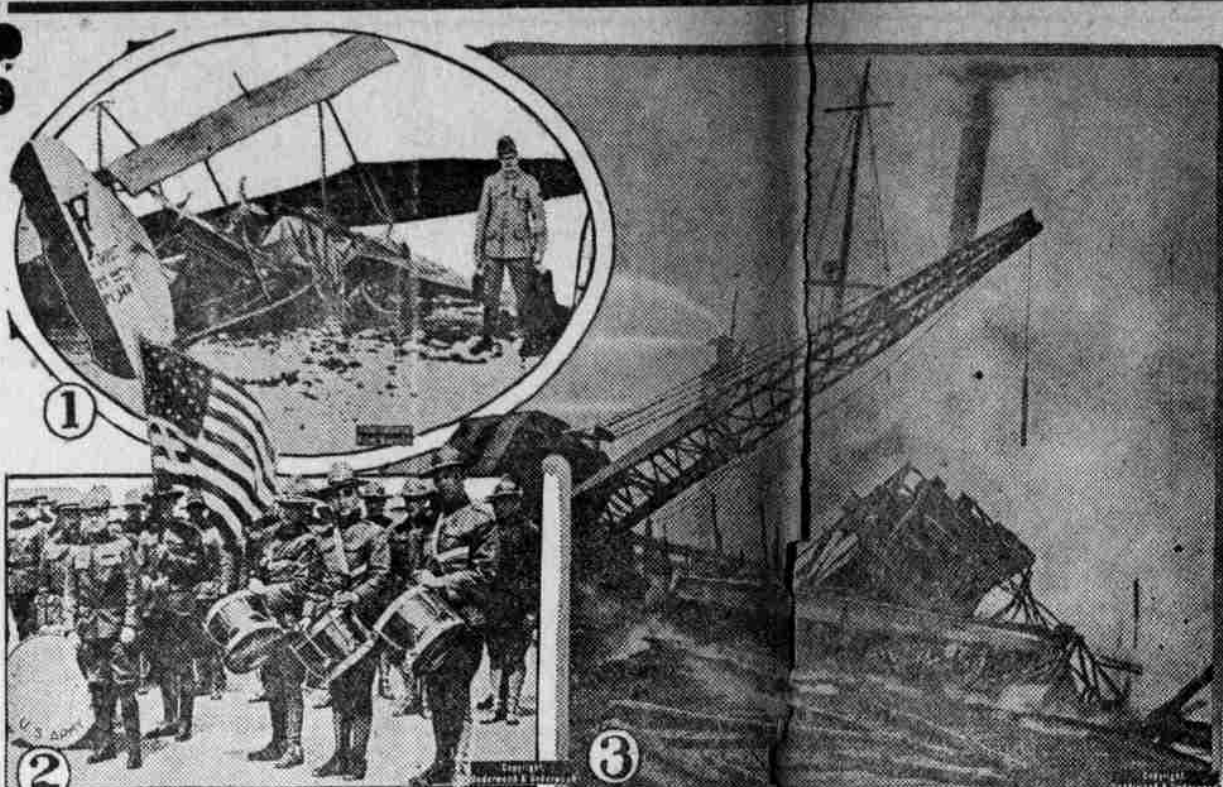
Canadian unions will work for labor representation in the Dominion parliament.

Twenty-four lumber yards in Wisconsin now employ women as lumber handlers.

Two thousand two hundred employees of the 47 Childs restaurants in New York went out on strike.

Detroit Iron Molders' union asks employers to raise wages to \$8 for an eight-hour day.

Detroit Iron Molders' union has raised wages from \$4.50 to \$5.50 a day. Paper mill workers at Camas, Wash., demand union recognition.



1—Lieutenant Esman of the French aviation corps standing unconcerned with his dog beside his Farman machine, which a short time before had fallen from a height of several hundred feet. 2—Bandman and hospital staff men of the Americans who were first at the front in France. 3—Scene during the progress of a fire of suspicious origin that was started on oil barges at Port Newark and endangered the government ship-building plant there.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

AMERICA AND ALLIES ARE LAYING PLANS FOR VICTORY BEFORE YEAR CLOSES.

GERMAN STRIKES SPREADING

Workmen of Empire Demand Peace—Civil War Rages in Finland—Italians Drive Back Austrians—Secretary Baker's Excellent Defense Checks Criticism.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Washington correspondents were permitted to say, last Friday, that the United States and the entente allies are maturing plans of supreme importance which, it is hoped and believed, will bring the war to an end before the close of this year. What the project is, cannot be stated, but it is known that this country is about to use its men and resources on a far greater scale than has been considered possible, and that there will be close co-operation by all the opponents of the central powers.

In a message to American farmers, President Wilson declared the culminating crisis of the struggle has come, and that we must and shall win. He added that victory or defeat would be decided this year.

Industrial Germany at last seems to be rising in its strength, demanding that the war be ended without indemnities and annexations and that the condition of the proletariat be improved. This is really the big news of the past week, for if the hundreds of thousands of striking workmen, backed by the women of the country, can gain the support of a considerable part of the German army the autocrats and militarists may be driven from power or forced to recede greatly from their pan-German program in order to retain their hold on the reins of government. In Berlin, Hamburg, Kiel and the Chemnitz industrial district of Saxony work has come to a standstill and all over the empire there are strikes. According to the meager dispatches from Germany, the soldiers and strikers fought in the suburbs of Berlin and some deaths resulted, though in several instances the soldiers refused to fire on the people. The two social factions are conducting the great demonstration, and many of their leaders are said to have been arrested. Three important newspapers of Berlin were suppressed. Minister of the Interior Waltraff refused to hold a conference with the delegates of the workmen.

Such was the condition of affairs, if surface indications meant anything. But the foreign correspondents in Holland and elsewhere were dubious. They more than half believed the imperial government had stirred up the strike movement in the hope that it would affect the entente countries and bring about peace, or that it intended to use the movement to break off negotiations with the Russian bolsheviks.

There was much uncertainty as to what was going on in Austria, as the censorship was very active. Reports from Vienna were that the state granaries there were destroyed by a conflagration which the revolutionaries were accused of having started.

From Petrograd came the statement that the workmen of Warsaw had struck in protest against Von Kuehlmann's demand that Russia recognize a Polish government protected by Germany.

It is interesting to learn that William B. Thompson, formerly head of the American Red Cross mission to Russia, contributed a million dollars or more to promote the spread of bolshevik propaganda in Germany and Austria, believing it would be the greatest instrument in the undermining of the militarist regimes in the central powers. This idea seems to be aviators have carried vast quantities fully justified by results. The Russian

of bolshevik literature across the lines, and this, together with the general publication of President Wilson's war aims address, has had immense influence.

The conflict in Finland between the government of that new republic and the revolutionists, who seek to follow the example of their brethren in Russia, has resulted in some sharp fighting. The so-called white guard, supporting the government in northern Finland, defeated the red guard despite the help given the latter by Russian soldiers, and then began a march on the southern part of the country, where the red guards were in control. A report that Sweden had intervened in behalf of the government was denied.

The Roumanians joined forces with the Ukrainians under the command of General Stecherbatcheff, whom the bolsheviks declared an outlaw, and invaded Bessarabia, partly to restore order there and especially to protect great stores of supplies belonging to Roumania that had been removed there at the time of the German invasion. This move, added to other sources of irritation, caused the Russian government to break off all relations with Roumania and to announce that it would fight the Ukraine. The troops of the Russian army, however, took possession of Lutsck.

On the other hand, the Ukrainians were forced to surrender Kiev to the bolshevik troops.

The bolsheviks seem not to have come to any agreement as to the peace negotiations with Germany, and it was reported the breach between the Lenin and the Trotsky factions was widening. The premier favored yielding to the German demands, as might be expected from him, while Trotsky firmly opposed such a course.

The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk were resumed on Tuesday, the Russian delegates returning as the "representatives of the world proletariat" for the pansoviet congress in Petrograd has declared for a holy war against all imperialists. Trotsky was given a free hand in dealing with the central powers.

Italy struck suddenly and hard last week at the Austrian line on the eastern Asiago plateau. The dashing Italians broke through the enemy's positions, took some 1,500 prisoners and repulsed all counter-attacks. A day or so later they attacked again, taking enemy positions on Col del Rosso and Col Dechele and finally pushing on to the capture of Monte di Val Bella, a dominating height. A thousand more prisoners, many guns and large quantities of supplies were taken. The Teutonic resistance to these attacks was strong, but the Italians, who had valuable assistance from the French and British batteries and aviators, were not to be withstood. This marked the beginning of a real offensive that might develop into a drive of magnitude, the probable object being to drive the enemy back against the slopes of the snow-covered Alps.

On the west front there was increasing artillery activity but no notable infantry movements. The Germans advertised German offensive still delayed, perhaps waiting for further troubles to simmer down. The sector held by the Americans was subjected to frequent shelling, and one early morning trench raid was made there, so that General Pershing had to report a number of casualties.

Our government gave out the gratifying news that sixteen great transports, the biggest armada ever sent out by America, had arrived safely at French ports and unloaded thousands of soldiers and immense quantities of war material. The assembling of the men and the departure of the vessels were successfully kept secret, and all submarines were avoided. The transports were all formerly German or Austrian steamships that were seized by America, among them being the Leviathan, which was the Vaterland, largest of Atlantic liners. The German press had led the German people to believe that most of these ships had been damaged by their crews beyond repair.

According to Secretary of War

Baker, the United States now has nearly half a million men in France, and a million and a half more who will be ready to go whenever transportation is provided. Which does not accord with the opinion expressed by certain eminent Boches that the military power of America need give Germany no anxiety, because no great number of our troops can be taken over to Europe.

Stimulated, perhaps, by the successful attacks of allied aviators on Mannheim and other German cities, the Kaiser's air forces made two big raids on successive nights on London and southeast England. The bombs dropped by the first expedition killed 47 persons, mostly women and children, and all but one in the metropolis, and injured a considerable number. The second bunch of raiders murdered only two.

For the first time in months Paris was raided by enemy aviators. They attacked the city in considerable numbers and killed 20 persons and wounded 50.

Secretary Baker, at his own request, appearing a second time before the senate committee on military affairs, made an address that created so excellent an impression that much of the criticism of him and his management of the war department was silenced. He spoke frankly and eloquently, no longer seeking to cover up the faults of the bureau, but asserting that his critics had made it appear that specific cases were characteristic of general conditions, which was not true, and that every mistake discovered had been rectified and none of them repeated. His explanation and defense of most of the criticized acts of his department sounded convincing, and he displayed no ill temper or animosity.

The immediate result was an amicable conference between Secretary Baker and Senator Chamberlain. The senator assured the secretary the urging of the munitions director and war cabinet bills was due only to patriotic desire to help win the war and in no way was intended to reflect on the administration. Mr. Baker finally agreed to reconsider his objections to the former measure, but asked that the latter be shelved. It was believed that if the position of munitions director is created it will be filled by Mr. Stettinius, who already, in the reorganization, has been made surveyor general of army supplies. His long experience as purchasing agent for the entente allies seems to fit him peculiarly for the place.

The good results of the senate investigation and of the general criticism directed against some features of the war department's management are apparent daily, and the improvement may go on until all the critics are satisfied except those who hold that a professed pacifist is not the man for secretary of war in war time.

Secretary Lansing announced Wednesday that an agreement had been arranged by the United States, Great Britain and Canada providing that subjects of each country in any of the others may return home within sixty days for military service, and if they do not they may be drafted where they are.

The British and Canadian recruiting missions in the United States, under the command of competent and experienced officers who have all done their bit at the front, have been getting reasonably good results in New York, New England, Chicago, and many other sections of the country, and they will hail with joy such a pact as is planned, for there are thousands of British subjects in the United States who only need to be pushed a little in order to get them into the armed service of their country.

Explosions and fires in plants that are making war material continue to be disgustingly frequent, despite the efforts of the secret service to catch the spies and agents responsible. One of the worst of these occurrences was a great explosion in the naval torpedo station at Newport News, Va. Another was a disastrous fire on oil barges that threatened the big government shipyard at Port Newark. Federal agents believe many of these outrages are the work of pacifists who call themselves Americans.

ONE OF THESE DAYS

You are going to have an old person on your hands, and that will be YOU.

Why not make sure right now that that old person shall enjoy all the comforts of his own fireside.

That's worth while, isn't it? Everyone looks to the future with HOPE—but a Savings Account in our bank reduces this to a definite plan.

We Pay 4 per cent On Savings Accounts

The word "National" in our name is the Government's Recommendation of our Worth and Reliability.

THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM U. S. GOVERNMENT PROTECTION

"MADE IN AMERICA"

"Made In Europe" No Longer!

Merchants and consumers the country over are quickly picking up the slogan "Made In America."

They see in it more money for America, and that means for themselves.

Friends, learn not only to do without costly imported goods, but to demand home-made goods entirely.

It'll pay you. Join the movement now!



R. A. MYNATT

Announces As Candidate For Republican Nomination For Attorney General For Knox County, Subject To Republican Primary March 21, 1918.

In making my announcement as a candidate for the republican nomination for Attorney-General, I desire to state briefly my position on matters of vital importance to the public.

I refer to my record made during my present and only term of office as Attorney-General for the manner in which I will conduct the affairs of this office if re-elected. The records of the criminal court are public property and can be investigated by anyone. I stand squarely on the record made by me and as shown by the said court record I have prosecuted all offenders alike, and will continue to faithfully and justly prosecute all cases in the criminal court if re-elected. I will enforce laws alike and against all classes without favoritism to any person or persons. The prohibition laws have been rigidly and impartially enforced by me and I will continue such policy if given a second term as Attorney-General.

I have always tempered justice with mercy and have earnestly tried to treat all law violators the same, but I have always endeavored to prevent my office from being used to promote spiteful or cowardly persecutions. In my candidacy for a second term in this dignified office I will deal with public issues alone, and will not indulge in personalities or mud slinging of any nature. This is the time for all good American citizens to stand shoulder to shoulder and is no time for us to divide ourselves or engage in trifling personal differences. I intend to see every republican in the county if possible, but in case I fail to see any one, I take this opportunity of appealing to every republican for his vote and influence in the primary of March 21st.

Respectfully yours,

R. A. MYNATT